THE
B S ER
Of the War betwixt the Swedes and Mufcovites: Remarks thereon; Of a Non-Figbting Story from Flanders, with Reflections.
From ©atutpay Auguft the 25 th, to đdeonegoay Auguft the 29th, 1705.

Obf. $\begin{aligned} & \text { OW, Honeft Country-man, for your } \\ & \text { t'other Fighting Story at Sea. } \\ & \text { You remenber what you promis'd }\end{aligned}$
me the laft time, don't jou?
Country-m. Yes, Mafter, 1 remember the Story,
but don't know what to make of it; tis an Out-Landifh Story of the Swedes and Mufcovites. It feems the Swedes, God profper 'em, have Invaded the Czars Country by Sea, as the Caar has done their Country by Land. The Swedes have Fir'd with Carnon and Bombs upon a Caftle in the Bay of Finland, and on the Czars Ships in that Harbour; and 'tis faid That the Spedes have been twice repuls'd, but I hope ten't true.
Obf. Why fo, Honeft Country-man? Why haft thou fuch an Affection for the Swedes?

Country:m. I am fure I an't of the Swedes breed, and yet I Love that King of Sweden with all my Spirit. I wou'd have'n Beat the King of Poland, the Czar of Mufcovy, and the Pope, and every Body. I Love a Prince that Fights for a Righteous Caute, that has fuffice on his fide, that is not the Aggreffor in a War, but that Fights in Defence of his own Crown, the Lands, Liberties, and Effate's of his People. Come, Mafter, one Bumper full of Profperity to the King of Sipeden, and then your Opinion concerning this $M u f{ }_{c o-}^{-}$ wite War.

Obf. I don't know what to fay; fhould I fpeak the Truth, perhaps fome Foreign Sometbing may pake Complaint againft me, as once before.

Country-m. That's hard, Mafter, not fpeak of the Affairs at Home nor Abroad neither; never a poor Obfervator was $t y$ 'd up to fuch hard meat. Come, Mafter, don't fear the Czar , he's not in the Confederacy with England, and his Bears, and Wolves, and Tygers, and Lynns are a great way off, and can't bite you. Let foan and I hear a little of this Emperor of Rufia, and what he's a doing.

Obf. 'Tis thought that the Empire of Rufia, in refpect of its extent of Land, and the numbers of Natives, is the greateft Dominion, under the Govermment of a fingle Perfon, of any in the World; but as great Bodies are generally unweildy and unfit for Action, that great Empire has hitherto made little or no Figure in the World; but in Trafick, War and Pollicy has been Inferiour to many Petty-States.

This prefent Emperoar, Peter Alexovitz, the Son of Michaelovitz, was Born in the Year $16 \%$ o. and Succeeded his Eldeft Brother Fedor Alexowitz, juyntly with his Elder Brother Fobn, who Dying in the Year 94, the whole Adminititation of the Government devolvid on the prefent Emperour.

He always feem'd to have a greater Soul, than tufully infpir'd the Breafls of the Ruffan Emperours, and fo much was he in Love with Kar, and Mcn of Arms, that one was his Daily Study,
and the others his Confiant Companions; and he thought it not beneath him to make a Daughter of one of his chief Officers in the Army, Emprefs of Ruffa, by Marriage, in the Year 1688:

But he found his Court without Polititians, his Army without Officers Akil'd in the Arts of War, and his Subjects Ignorant in Commerce and Traffick; he found how Potent other Nations; much Inferiour to his Dominions, were become only by their Policy in War and Traffick, he knew this was neceffary to raife the Grandeur of his Empire. This he could not learn at Home, and therefore mult feek that Knowledge Abroad.

This put him upon that unparallel'd Journey of his to Holland, England, and other Places ; whoever thought this to be a meer Ramble of his; were as much in the Wrong as the Czur was in the Right; 'tis too much the Property of Eng. liflmen to look no farther than the ends of their Nofes; but methinks our Statfimen might be fara ther Sighted. When the Czar was Complemen ted with a fham Fight off St. Hellens, might not an Engliflman have wifn'd that our Schollar might not learn fo much as to grow in time full as Wife as his Mafters and Inftructers.
'Tis but common Prudence, in States and Kings doms, to keep Potentates as Ignorant in the ufe of Arms as may be, efpecially for places whofe De fence is Shipping, as is ours, to keep our Neighbours from a Naval Force, If 17 Years Tazes, paid for our Folly in helping France to a Fleet of Ships, will not make Englifbimen confider, for ought I know 20 Years more may do it.

What the Czar learn'd in Eng land he's putting in Execution in Ruffia, fome could little have thought that in fo lhort a time he would have reard fuch a Number of Ships of War, and I leave it to Wifer Heads, that ftand upon higher Ground than my felf to Judge, whether fuffering . fo many of our beft Artifts and Navigators, as have lately gone to engage in the Czars Service, may not, in time, prove as fatal to England, as our fendiang Timber and Sbip wrigbts to France in the Reign of Cbarles the Second has prov'd to us fince the Revolution.

To maintain the Ballance of Eurofe is what we are now contending for; and this Ballance is to be maintain'd by keeping the Refpective Fowers In Aquilibrio, fo that one may not make Havock of, Deftroy, Invade and Plunder his Neighbours. I think 'tis no crooked thought to confider and take heed, left while we are pulling down a Prince, defigning a Univerfal Monarchy in the South, we do not let another creap up wish the fame views in the North. Thus we Ghall have a continual Rotation of $W a r$ a and the Intervals to Peace will be only a Breathing time, and fo to War again.

The King of Sweden, a Young Prince, and of
aond Freliastion to the Eommon Calfe, was the only Barrier we had in view to an Exarbitant Power in the North, but him we faw Iovaded, even in the Infancy of his Government, wheo his Acigo was bat a Span long, firf by the King of Poland, after a moft Barbarous and Treacherous manner, and now by the United Powers of Poland and Mufcovy; fo that the other hope of the Proteftant Intereft in the North is greatly Embarrals'd, if not in its Declenfion.
Let us in the next place confidet what England may exped (1 confider only the Inceref of my own Country) from the growth of the.Ruffian Shipping in point of Trade. 'Tis true, the Czar, when he was in England, Complemented us by allowing the Exportarion of a certain Quantity of Tobacco to his Country, which he can ar Pleafure again Prohibit, and is at prefent but an Advantage to fome particular Perfons, but none to the Crowni, by Reafon of the draw-Back.

And fince he has fo many of our Narives in his Service, that know the way-to our Plantacions in America, 'tis a thing worthy our Confideration, whether he may not, in, time beat us out of part of that Trade; other S.etlements may be procured that may afford thofe Commodities, and the Northern Counsries may be fupply'd gearer home than from England. Tis but his making Terms with the Duke of Courland, and the Family of Ponnt in England, and the Ifland of Tobago may be his own, and fufficient to fapply the North with Comanodities of the growth of America.

Nor can we prevent him from the European Trade in the Mediterranean, the Afrisan or Eafi India Trade. He that has Shipping, Men, and Money can command the Markets in all pirts of the World, and when his Subjects have been Abroad and feen the Cuftoms, Fafhions, and Commerce of other Na tions, they may grow afham'd of their prefent Brutallity, and become Civiliz d, vers'd in Politicks, and a Match for thele that now think themfelves mech their Superiours.

Retrofpation and Forefigbt are the two great Hinges on which the Axis of Policy does turn; by looking backwards we may find what is to be amended; and by looking forward we may fee what is to be prevented; the little Ants are our Infructers in this Cafe, who in Summer hoard up their food and Fortifie their Habirations againft the Extreamities of Winter; they are mean Politilians, who only respect what is, and not what may or fhall be: Quid fit futurum cras fige Quarere. Tale no thougbe for to Morrow is the Maxim of fuch who have par ted with their Realon, and are abandon'd to Inconfideration.

I fian't play the States-man too far, and Thall conclude this Head with Remark, That the Czar of Mwfcoyy was Invaded by no Body, either by Sea or Land, at the time wheo he made fuch a great Armament by both; That we may flationally imagine, that he Invaded Livonia, and the Swedifh Territories, onty ro ioure his Men to the ufe of Arms, and to weaken a Prince, whofe Power was the greareft Bar to the Projedts he had in view. - Now, Country-msn, for your Non-Fighting-Story:

Country-m. 'Tis a fhort, but a fad one. Our Brave General, the Duke of Marlborougb, came up fair with the French Army, and was juft ready to give en a Gap in the Chaps, and we thould certain ha' had another Hockfledt bout of it; but 'ris faid, the Deputies helt his hands. What the Devil are thofe Deputies? We have fo many cramp Names of Folks, that I fhall never learn'em, and fo be confounded to the end of the Chapter.

Obf. Oar Queen has bur one Deputy in the Army, and that is the Duke of Marlborough, and I thank God he was for Fighting. No Honour loft to the Englijb Nation, but much acquir'd in this Action. If one may call that an Action where there is nothing tone; the Duke of Mariborougb is fufficiently loaded with Lenvele already, fo that we may conclude he did not defire Fighting out of a Vain Glorious Humour to acguire Fame; he has enough to live apon in Ergland, and needs not go to Flanders to get his Bread; and certainly, nothing could oblige fuch a Perfon to venture fo much, but the Comman Good of Europe; and having done fo much already, they might have trofted him once more, when 'rwas fo likely to be a-Finifbing Stroke to the Power of France.

His Grace, in all the Bloody Engagements he has been concerned io, never yer fpar'd his own Country-men, he has led 'em into the greateft dangers; they have fuftain'd the Heat and Fury of Bartle, and let their Tropbies in Weftminffer-Hall juftifie for cm, whether they have Dor beea amongft the thickeft of the Enemies Troops.

The Depuries of the War, which the Dutch fend with their Armies, are a fort of Unaceoumable Officers, they are Fefcues to their Generals, and Teach em to Read the Lines of War. This is fending Generals inte the Field that are in Non-Age in Point of War, and ean't go Abroad without cheir Guardians. If thefe Deputies are capable of Direlfion, they are capable of Command, Ded fircer for -Generals; for my part I can find no other ufe
of 'em, than that of a Green-Keeper, who fhows the Ground to th: Bozslert, only with this difference, thofe that Lay their own Bet, may refufe the Ground that is given them, and take ano. ther; but here if feems the Generals muft take the Deputity Ground, or not Bowl atall.
Be this matter how it will, certin it is the Duke of Marlborough, this Campaign, has loft two Advantages of Fighting: Thatr on the Mofelle I did not fo much wonder at, when fome People can have she Gout when they pleafe, bue I thoughe beter things, and Flanders I hopid for better Succeff, better Meafures could no have been taken, bue why nor Executed remains a Riddle with me, whatever it may do with others.

Whatever the Polititians of this Age, who have tarned States Policy into meer Trick and Legerdemain of Partics, may think of it, 'ris my fingle Opinion, Thas the Command vefted in one fingle Perfon, with the Advice of the Geverals abour him, who are to fhare the Fate of War, is moft likely to Ac complifh thofe great things we expect from our Armies, provided we can have an intire dependance on the Courage, Com duct, and Integrity of that fingle Perfon. I muft confefs I Thowld not at firf have thought it Advifable for the Duke of Marlbo rough to have had fuch a Command in the Infancy of his Services, but fince he has given fo many Eminent Efodfs of his Courage and Condug, and we fully fee a Thread of Fidelity running thro' all his Actions, we can't truft one too mech, on whom we can fo well Relye, and who is every way fo wel Qualify'd for fuch great Command.

Country-m. Well, Mafter, I have another Fighting Story from Italy, which I will give you as foon as I have the Particulars.

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